# Total Quality Management RHIC Retreat 2006

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## Topics

- TQM Definition
- Operation strategy and competitive priorities
- Six Sigma
- An example application of the methodology
- Recommendations to decrease downtime
- Continuous Improvement

#### TQM Definition

- Elements of Total Quality Management (TQM)
  - People Power
    - Customer satisfaction
    - Employee involvement, empowerment & teamwork
  - Process Power
    - Well defined methods understood and respected by everyone
    - Using data to justify decisions
    - Continuous improvement

## Competitive Priorities

 Every business must select a few of the following 9 competitive priorities with which to focus all decisions.

| Category    | Competitive Priority   |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Cost        | 1. Low-Cost Operations |
| Quality     | 2. Top Quality         |
|             | 3. Consistent Quality  |
| Time        | 4. Delivery Speed      |
|             | 5. On-Time Delivery    |
|             | 6. Development Speed   |
| Flexibility | 7. Customization       |
|             | 8. Variety             |
|             | 9. Volume Flexibility  |

## C-A Competitive Priorities Focus For Operation Strategy

#### Top Quality

- We must consistently and reliably produce high quality beam.
- Future goals are aggressive.

### Flexibility/Variety

 The C-A complex is designed for a wide variety of particle species, intensities, and energies. This will continue to be our forte.

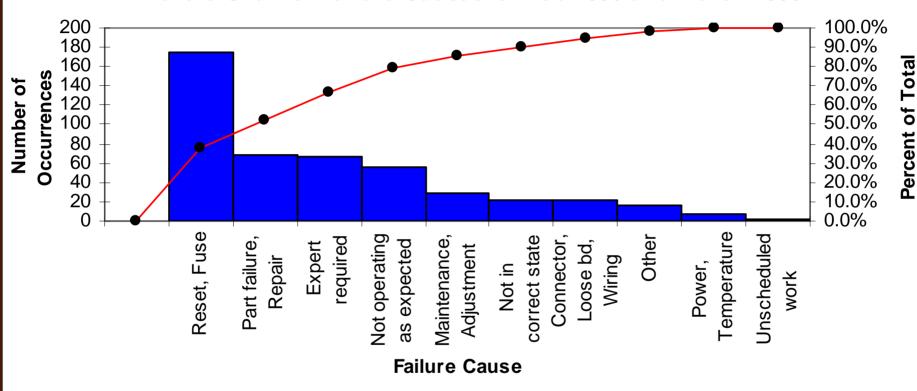
#### Development Speed

 Whether during shutdown or during operations, system development and modification speed is critical.

## Six Sigma

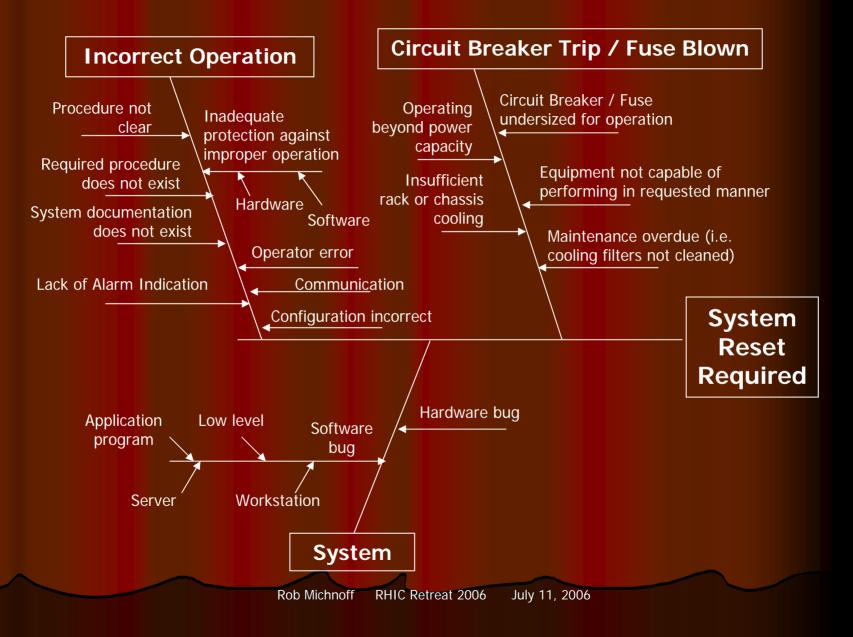
- A TQM problem solving methodology The DMAIC process
  - Define
  - Measure
  - Analyze
  - Improve
  - Control

#### Pareto Chart of Failure Causes for Feb 2006 and March 2006



| Description of Failure Cause                      | Feb-06 | Mar-06 | Total | Percent |  |
|---|--------|--------|-------|---------|--|
|   |        |        |       |         |  |
| System reset, fuse replacement required           | 81     | 94     | 175   | 37.8%   |  |
| Part/Component failure, repair required           | 35     | 34     | 69    | 14.9%   |  |
| System expert required                            | 41     | 25     | 66    | 14.3%   |  |
| System not operating as expected, unknown cause   | 32     | 24     | 56    | 12.1%   |  |
| Maintenance Issue, hardware adjustment required   | 15     | 14     | 29    | 6.3%    |  |
| System not in correct state/configuration         | 12     | 9      | 21    | 4.5%    |  |
| Connector problem lesses board, wrong wiring etc. | 40     | 0      | 24    | 4 50/   |  |
| Connector problem, loose board, wrong wiring etc. | 13     | 8      | 21    | 4.5%    |  |
| Other   | 11     | 6      | 17    | 3.7%    |  |
| Facility power, Temperature                       | 3      | 5      | 8     | 1.7%    |  |
| Unscheduled new release or work performed         | 1      | 0      | 1     | 0.2%    |  |
| Rob Michnoff RHIC Retreat 2006 July 11, 2006      |        |        |       |         |  |

#### Cause and Effect Diagram (fishbone)



## Decrease Downtime Use Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)

- Analysis using existing tools is not easy
  - Operations journal
  - Peter's charts
  - Trouble reports
  - Elogs
- Online failure analysis tools are required to allow selected data for display
  - system, accelerator, trends, selected time period, etc.

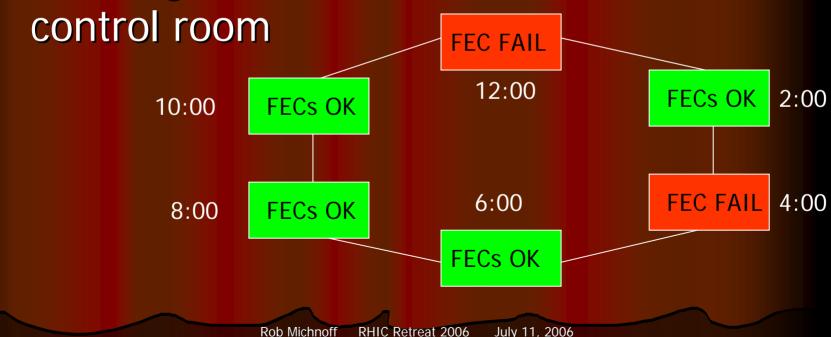
## Decrease Downtime Improve Documentation

- Organize system documentation for easy web access
- Develop common format
  - Introduction, block diagram, purpose of system, system dependencies, how to configure, how to operate, troubleshooting, detailed test procedure, quick test procedure, etc.

## Decrease Downtime Enhance Alarm System

 Develop graphical representation of facility for system alarm notification

Use large screens visible from entire



## People Power & Process Power Continuous Improvement

- Use the Poka-Yoke (mistake proofing) approach
- Ask everyone to recommend one or more process changes
- Increase standardization between groups
- Make sure everyone is enjoying their job
- Without passion, nothing is fun
- Involve more people in the exhilaration of machine operations

### People Power & Process Power Think Like a Consultant

- Understand the customer's needs
- Have a clear understanding of the deliverables, including documentation
  - Final payment won't be issued until the project is 100% complete
  - We seem to have many projects that are never fully completed
  - Keep a list of outstanding issues

## **During Presentations**

 Please consider how we can improve one or more of our processes

## Summary

- Understand our competitive priorities
  - Top quality, flexibility/variety, development speed
- Use the Six Sigma DMAIC method

Continuously improve

## Closing Quotes

- Quality is the result of People Power and Process Power
- Think how to improve every day
- Close enough isn't good enough
- The small stuff is the big stuff
- Quality should be measured by your worst day

Chowdhury, Subir. The Ice Cream Maker